



# THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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FOR PRESIDENT,  
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,  
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,  
GENERAL JOSEPH LANE,  
OF OREGON.

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 22, 1860.

## Breckinridge's Speech.

We are prepared to fill all orders for the pamphlet edition of Breckinridge's Speech, at \$2 per hundred copies, printed in superior style. We have also a number of copies printed on extra fine paper, stitched and trimmed, in covers, for \$4 per hundred.

## The Plot to Dissolve the Union.

## FURTHER PARTICULARS.

## Douglas and Bell Implicated.

In submitting the subjoined testimony of the obnoxious and treasonable sentiments entertained by the Southern supporters of Douglas and of Bell, we are very far from treating the matter in jest, or publishing it merely as an offset to the unreasonable and unjustifiable assaults upon Breckinridge, founded upon a private letter of one of his supporters. While men are found in the South to urge the claims of Bell and Douglas, when neither has the ghost of a chance to be elected by the electoral colleges or by Congress, and when their partial success in any quarter must inure to the benefit of the Black Republican ticket, we may well pause to consider the motives which prompt such objectionable conduct. The constitutional rights of the South are jeopardized by their reckless action, and it would be fair to infer that they set but little value upon the Union.

We propose, by authentic quotations from the records of the country, to show what some of the principal Douglas and Bell leaders in the South think of the value of the Union, and to give a clue to the motives which prompt them to give indirect but efficient aid to the Black Republican cause. We may affirm with perfect truth that every Disunion Fillibustering, and African Slave Trade leader in the South, who has lost the confidence of his party and the people, who is bankrupt in reputation and reckless in his aims—the true material to make conspirators and traitors or—will be found supporting either Douglas or Bell; and if he happens to have been an old Democrat, he is sure now to be found working to destroy the Democratic organization in the States. Mr. Douglas on the contrary says that every "disunionist in America is a Breckinridge man," and the Chairman of his National Executive Committee exclaims "thank God, no disunionist sustains S. A. Douglas and H. V. Johnson!"—both of which statements are devoid of truth and honesty. But we let the following documents speak for themselves without further comment from us:

## A CANDIDATE FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY RECOMMENDS A STATE ORNUANCE TO DISSOLVE THE UNION.

We call the attention of all friends of the Union to the subjoined extracts from the message of Gov. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON to the Legislature of Georgia, Nov. 6, 1855. The whole document is rank with the foul odors of treason, nullification, and secession. He goes far beyond the formation of societies composed of private citizens, such as was the odious Southern League or the K. G. C.'s, and boldly recommends the passage of a State ordinance for resistance to the Federal Government and for a dissolution of the Federal Union. Death-heads, crossbones and collars, would be an appropriate vignette for the title page of this bloody message of the Slaveholder candidate for the Vice Presidency. Read it and ponder over it!

"This brings up the paramount question of the day. Looking to the elements of the next Congress, it seems, that the anti-slavery free soil sentiment is in the ascendancy and that her [Kansas] application will be rejected. This, therefore, is the condition of affairs—on the one hand, we see the threat, and the power to execute it, to refuse the admission of this territory, as a State into the Union, 'because of the existence of slavery thereon'; on the other, Georgia stands pledged to resist such an act, 'even as a last resort' to a disruption of the Union. How, then, can we secure the admission of Kansas as a slaveholding State, without resorting to this fearful ultimatum? It can only be done by an unflinching adherence to the position which the State has taken. She is the centre of the column of her Southern confederates; they will rally around and sustain her. If she falters, all is lost. The determination to resist is settled; the manner is not. The Convention failed to specify in this particular. It being the province of the sovereignty, the Legislature cannot supply the omission. I therefore recommend you to provide by law, for the calling of a State Convention, in the event of the rejection of Kansas, 'because of the existence of slavery thereon,' to deliberate upon and determine the time and mode of the resistance contemplated by the 4th resolution of the Convention of 1850."

"Another advantage will be the conviction upon the minds of the people of the non-slaveholding States, that Georgia is earnest. This is important, for they do not believe it. Their freesoil presses and speakers ridicule the idea, that we are the least serious, in our avowed determination to resist. We feel and know that we are; and as a matter of mere good faith, we should mislead them, even their delusion betray them to extremes from which there is no return.

"Such action, moreover, will furnish the sound constitutional men of the North, with the most potent argument by which to appeal to the patriotism of their fellow-citizens. It will arrest the attention of all thinking minds, and rouse, to the highest degree, that devotion to the Union which animates the bosoms of the masses in every section. It will strengthen the knees and hold up the hands of that intrepid band of Northern patriots who, both in and out of Congress, are willing to stand by the South in this perilous struggle. If we fail to maintain our position, they fall; we strike from them the prop that supports them; they will be overwhelmed for folly, if they attempt to vindicate our rights, after we have failed to battle for them."

"Let me not be understood as counselling rash and precipitate action. The call of such a Convention, should it become necessary, might not, as a matter of course, lead to disunion. It might be within the scope of human wisdom to devise

other means of redress. It would certainly be their duty, as it would be their desire, if possible, to do so. 'Disruption' should indeed be the 'last resort.'

"Still however, if they should, after mature deliberation, become satisfied, that dissolution would be the only remedy, it could not, in the very nature of the case, be carried into instant effect. It would require several months, and during that time, the reaction in the non-slaveholding States might be so decided and salutary, as to evoke a sense of returning justice and of renewed fealty to the Constitution. Indeed, we already see the indication of a favorable reaction, which encourages the hope, that the patriots of the North will save us from the necessity of resorting to the ultimatum of the 'Georgia Platform.' It is evinced by the recent elections, and has been brought about by the noble and self-sacrificing efforts of the sound men of the non-slaveholding States. At all events, the Convention would not act hastily. Whilst they would proceed with the firmness of undoubted purpose, they would also act with well-considered prudence and caution. They would not adopt an ordinance for immediate and unconditional disunion; but provide for it to take effect at a day future, sufficiently remote to admit of this reaction. In the mean time the popular elections will have transpired in the non-slaveholding States; and another Congress may have assembled, who, upon reconsideration, and seeing the position of Georgia, and the peril of the Union, may admit Kansas as a slaveholding State. LET THE ORDINANCE OF RESISTANCE, therefore, BE FRAMED so as to allow time for reaction, it need be, and to be null and void upon the admission of Kansas by a specified day, BUT TO TAKE EFFECT, *pro se facto* upon its final rejection. This would present the most powerful appeal to the non-slaveholding States, in favor of the rights of the South and the Union. Above all, it would make them responsible for consequences, and vindicate the position of Georgia in the estimation of mankind. I CONSCIENTIOUSLY BELIEVE THIS TO BE THE BEST WAY TO PRESERVE THE UNION. It is as a lover of the Union, that I recommend it. Georgia has solemnly declared, that 'the American Union is secondary in importance only to the rights and principles, it was designed to perpetuate,' and in accordance with this, she has solemnly announced, that she will resist, (*even as a last resort*), to a disruption of every tie that binds her to the Union, 'the acts of Congressional encroachment enumerated in the 4th Resolution of the Convention of 1850. These two announcements taken together, if they mean anything, express her determination to maintain her rights in the Union, if she can; but out of the Union, if she must. The people of Georgia endorse the vow; let their Representatives prove themselves equal to the emergency.'

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON.

Again, let us see how he repelled the treacherous idea of disunion and secession, while he was in the U. S. Senate! He said:

"This Union never could have been formed upon any other basis than those of the most perfect equality between the States. The slave States never would have entered into the compact upon any other condition. They never would have agreed to it; if they could have even anticipated that a methodical and organized attack would have been made by Congress upon their domestic institutions. Sir, it is all in violation of the spirit and letter of the Constitution. It is at war with everything like good faith and political fraternity. It must cease, or the UNION WILL BE DESTROYED; it can not withstand an agitation so vital, so fundamental. It affects the very foundation of the Government, and if continued WILL LAY THE GLORIOUS FABRIC IN RUINS."

It has been intimated during this debate that the South would finally submit to the aggressions of the North. Let not gentlemen deceive themselves. Is it supposed that the people of the South are dastardly; that they are not serious in their public resolves; and that they have so far degenerated from the chivalry of their ancestry as to pass complacently under the iron yoke of northern aggression? Let not gentlemen deceive themselves. The South have too much at stake. Their domestic peace, their property, their honor, their all, are involved in the contest. Not less than ten hundred millions in value of their slave property are jeopardized by this spirit of fanaticism and aggression.

"Does the history of the world furnish a single instance of a people so craven-hearted as to submit to the unceasing hazard of the security and safety of so vast an amount of property? I ask gentlemen to study well the value of the interests involved, and the lofty element of southern character, before they mature the opinion that the Southern States will tamely submit to insult, degradation, and plunder under the forms of legislation."

"What the South means is this: Having entered the Union in good faith, she will abide the compromises of the Constitution; and she expects the North to do likewise.

But if this cannot be so; if, having the numerical majority, the North will trample upon our rights, outrage our feelings, and disregard our political equality, as confederates, WE CANNOT BE HELD TO ABIDE THE VIOLATED BOND."

"The Union of our affections is that which was borned by the Constitution, to establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, &c. It, through the blindness of fanaticism or the folly of unwarranted legislation, it becomes subversive of these ends, and be transformed into an engine to oppress the South, it will cease to be an object of love and pride, AND WILL FORFEIT ALL TITLE TO HER ALLEGIANCE!"—[See App. to Cong. Globe, 2d sess. 30th Cong., page 30.]

This portion of Mr. Johnson's history would be incomplete unless we add that he raised the banner of resistance to the Compromise measures of 1850, and sought by his eloquence, ability, and influence, to induce the State of Georgia to secede from the Union on account of those measures. We regret that our limited space will not allow us to give extracts from his speeches in that campaign.

We come down to a later date. On the 29th of September, 1856, Mr. Johnson wrote a letter to the editor of the Philadelphia North American, which we find republished in the Washington Union of Oct. 16, 1856, from which we make the following extract:

"I suppose Mr. Fremont, if elected, will prove true to his own declarations, to the platform of his party, and the expectations of his party supporters. If so, his election will inaugurate a line of public policy and Congressional action that MUST DRIVE THE SOUTHERN STATES TO DISSOLUTION. He may decide his party, &c. But this you will allow, is rather a broken reed for the South to lean upon; and therefore, his election will be the signal for her to prepare for the worst. If he redeem his pledges to his party, and his party redeem their pledges to the country, it will not be in the power of human wisdom to save the Union."

"And seeing this, is it to be supposed that the Southern States will quietly await their own ruin? Will they not take their own protection into their own hands, in ADVANCE of the catastrophe?" Is it supposed that the South is so blind as not to foresee the consequences; and can it be expected that she will stand still and AWAIT THEIR ARRIVAL before she will resort to defensive action? Vain and idle is such an expectation.

"The Southern States are not to be deceived. True to the instinct of self-preservation, if not impelled by higher impulses, they will not wait until they are fettered before they resort to means of defense, if they can, OR RESISTANCE, if they must."

[App. to Cong. Globe, 1st sess. 31st Cong., page 1953.]

And all this solely because the boundaries of the Union the State; but I do not consider its dissolution, with all the manifold attending evils of such an event, in full view before me, as the greatest calamity that could befall us."

"I tell you, for once, before that God

who rules the universe, would perish—dear all her statesmen and all her gallant spirits should be buried in honorable graves, than submit for one instant to degradation!"—[Cong. Globe, 1st sess. 31st Cong., page 29.]

The President, (Mr. Fillmore,) having sent a message to Congress that he had given orders to extend the authority of the Federal Government over the disputed territory between Texas and the Government, Mr. Stephens said:

"And now, in conclusion on this branch of the subject, I assert that it is the (President's) attempt thus by force to arrest the legal authorities of Texas, it will be a gross usurpation of power which should be resisted. And if you wish to know what I mean by resistance, or how it should be resisted, I say distinctly, it should be resisted by arms."

"And no man need delude himself with the opinion, that in such a conflict Texas would be alone. I have lately expressed the opinion that the first Federal gun that shall be fired against the people of Texas without the authority of law, will be the signal for the freedom men from the Delaware to the Rio Grande to rally to the rescue."

"I do not place a low estimate upon the value of the Union the State; but I do not consider its

consummation of one of the most grievous,

the most revolting, and the most unjustifiable

wrongs that can be inflicted upon a people living as we do under a constitutional compact."

"Now I ask the Senators who compose a majority, through whose vote this measure is to pass, I ask them, do they think that the people of the South will long brook and endure such enormities? Do they suppose that they could quietly submit?" Then follow words of slaves DESERVE TO BE SLAVES THEMSELVES, to submit to disservice, were prudent, and to be contemptible, a necessity?"—[See App. to Cong. Globe, 1st sess. 31st Cong., page 1953.]

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"Will I counsel you to submit? NO! NEVER."

"I can only hurriedly sketch such remedies as have suggested themselves to my mind. We must first assert that the late measures of Congress inflicted wrongs on the South which must be redressed. Such of these measures as may be repealed, you ought to insist upon being repealed. Of that character is the abolition of the slave trade in the District of Columbia. Moreover, you should demand some compensation for past injuries and wrongs, and some security for the future—some certain guarantees against continued aggression—something that can give you peace and security in the Union. This alluded to the amendment to the constitution for two Presidents, one from the North, and one from the South, proposed by Mr. Calhoun." When you have obtained this justice, then sing psalms to this Union. If, however, you wish to invite and encourage further aggression—if you wish to bring dishonor, disgrace and ruin on the South—to make our lovely country a prairie in the Republic, composed of dependents on the favor of the strong, and suppliants of their rights—then submit to these oppressions, AND SINK TO THE LEVEL OF YOUR SLAVES, AND TAKE THEIR PLACES IN THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL SCALF!"

"Let us not bend submissively to wrong, but, knowing our rights, let us dare maintain them!"

[App. to Cong. Globe, 1st sess. 31st Cong., page 1953.]

ANOTHER DOUGLASITE ON THE QUESTION OF PROTECTION.

Hon. Hiram Warner, of Georgia, a leading Douglas man, who was a member of the Thirtieth Congress, and delivered one of the ablest arguments we ever read on the subject, to prove that slave property ought to be protected in the Territories, and that the South ought to submit to no restriction upon this right. He said:

"They, (the Southern States,) ought not to submit to it upon principle, if they could, and could not if they would."

"It is in view of these things, sir, that the people of Georgia have solemnly resolved that if Congress shall pass a law excluding them from the common Territory with their slave property, they WILL DISRUPT THE TIES THAT

BIND THEM TO THE UNION."—[App. to Cong. Globe, 1st sess. 34th Cong., pages 297, 300.]

## CIVIL WAR AND BLOODSHED OPENLY PROCLAIMED BY ANOTHER DOUGLAS LEADER.

Dr. JOHN P. HAMBLETON, who with Col. Gaulden and others of that stripe is at the head of the Douglas faction in Georgia, recently avowed the position of his party in the subjoined editorial from the Atlanta Confederacy. Sentiments more atrocious and horrid never fell from the lips of man:

"That the South will never permit Abraham Lincoln to be inaugurated President of the United States. This is a settled and sealed fact. It is the determination of all parties at the South. And let the consequences be what they may—WHETHER THE POTOMAC IS CRIMSONED IN HUMAN GORE, AND PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE IS PAVED TEN FATHOMS IN DEPTH WITH MANGLED BODIES,

or whether the last vestige of liberty is swept from the face of the American Continent, the South, the loyal South, the constitutional South will never submit to such humiliation and degradation as the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln.

"We, in common with a great majority of the Southern people, would most deeply regret the necessity of such a step. We should lament and deplore so terrible a misfortune. But the South has submitted for the last time to aggression—to insult and to dishonor. The South has yielded much for the sake of the Union, for the sake of peace—for the sake of harmony—and for the sake of perpetuating this Republic of equal rights to all citizens and special privileges to none. But forbearance has ceased with the South to a virtue:

"The election of Lincoln is an *overt act* itself; for the reason that if elected it will be for the express and avowed purpose of destroying the institution of slavery. His administration doubtless, at its inception, savors of conservatism. It would present the soporific charm of the serpent, but that it has encouraged *subserviency and demagogue* in our midst, with their concomitant evils incident in the moral degeneracy of a proud and noble people. If these restrictions and compromises can be wiped from the statute book, and the Government administered in its original purity, with a strict regard to economy and retrenchment, we hope to see the Union preserved; default of which, we are emphatically and unequivocally for DISUNION.

E. C. CANELL, OF MISSOURI.

This gentleman was formerly a member of Congress from Florida, but now resides in Missouri. He is very free in his denunciations of the Yancey-Disunionists, as he terms the supporters of Mr. Breckinridge. Let us see what he once said on the subject:

"This Union was formed on calculation—on the very nice calculation, and can only be continued on calculation. \* \* \* We have resolved to RESIST AT EVERY HAZARD, AND TO THE LAST EXTREMITY, what is called 'the spirit of the age,' which would array the powers of the Government against the interests of our section, and to REvolution—DISUNION, will be the INEVITABLE consequence of the consummation of these measures."

After arguing strongly in favor of the equal rights of the Southern people to have their property protected in the Territories, Mr. Canell announced:

"WE CAN ONLY REMAIN IN THE UNION AS YOUR EQUALS." \* \* \* If we do tamely submit to what is proposed, my friend from North Carolina says we deserve to be whipped through our fields by our slaves. I think, sir, we shall merit the deepest disgrace of being kicked at every corner of the streets, by that gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Giddings, who has sneeringly told us we could not be kicked out of the Union."

A. H. STEPHENS, OF GEORGIA.

Mr. Stephens, we regret to see, is one of the Douglas electors at large, for the State of Georgia. We propose to give a few short extracts from his speeches in Congress:

"I tell that gentleman, and I tell this House, that the day in which aggression is consummated upon my section of the country, much and deeply as I regret it, THIS UNION IS DISSOLVED."

"I tell you, for once, before that God

who rules the universe, would perish—dear all her statesmen and all her gallant spirits should be buried in honorable graves, than submit for one instant to degradation!"—[Cong. Globe, 1st sess. 31st Cong., page 353.]

ANOTHER DOUGLAS LEADER PROPOSES TO REOPEN THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.

We are now going to quote a speech in which, with unparalleled cool

in no other argument with the fanatic short of an abjolute surrender.

"Fortunately, the powers of the General Government on this subject might be regarded, in clarity, as an open question, and resistance to the mere election of a person entertaining different views from ourselves might not have been so easily defended; but to resist the success of such a party, with such purposes, now, can no longer be regarded as other than a right and a DUTY; because, since these decisions by the Court, such a party is seeking nothing but a plain, open, and defiant violation of the law—the law which makes us equals; and to submit to them, is to submit to traitors, and by the submission, ourselves would become accessories to the crime or treason, and that too against the Government which the rebels seek to destroy only because it protects our firesides, our property, and our all. This states the conclusion strongly, but logic never led to a true conclusion, nor patriotism to a nobler one."

In a speech delivered at Macon, Ga., on the 30th of June last, Mr. Hill said:

"If the experiment is forced, the fact will turn out to be, in my humble judgment, that this Government and Black Republicanism CANNOT LIVE TOGETHER."

"At no period of the world's history have four thousand millions of property debated whether it ought to submit to the rule of an enemy."

ONE OF THE PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES DOCTET, WHETHER THE UNION IS ANY GREAT BOON, AND IS FOR A DISOLUTION ON A VERY RIDICULOUS CONCESSION.

Edward Everett's Letter of Acceptance.

John Bell, the candidate of the great Constitutional Union—Opposition American—Know-Nothing, &c., party, has several times made a mathematical calculation of the value of the Union, and come to the conclusion that unless the North and the South quit talking at each other, he is in for "flitting her slide." He said in 1850:

"Sir, no man who loves his country, no man

who has any just pride in the reflection that he is an American citizen, but must desire that these dissensions should cease. For, sir, it is not a mere question whether we shall preserve the Union; for that may be, and yet prove NO GREAT BOON either to ourselves or to our posterity. The question is not whether these States shall continue united according to the covenant by which they are bound together. It is, whether they shall continue united in heart; whether they shall continue to be practically and efficiently co-operative in carrying out the great ends of the association. The question is whether mutual trust and confidence shall continue to animate and encourage mutual efforts in promoting a truly multiplying common benefit; or whether mutual hatred and distrust shall step in to check all progress; to distract and confound all joint endeavors for welfare; to fine, to entail upon the country all the evils of endless discord. That is the question. And when you present that issue to me, I SAY GIVE ME SEPARATION; GIVE ME DISUNION; give me anything in preference to a Union sustained only by power; by constitutional and legal ties, without reciprocal trust and confidence. If our future career is to be one of eternal discord, of angry crimination and recrimination, GIVE ALL ITS CONSEQUENCES. If I am to be at peace, let it be peace in reality; and if I am to be at war, let me know it at once, that I may put my house in order and be ready to meet the consequences."

"So, sir, if I should dictate the course of Congress in the present difficulties, I would say, let the adjustment be made in the real spirit of concession, compromise, and conciliation. Let us have some assurance that this promised harmony shall be permanent. Stay this agitation, allay this burning fever that threatens to consume the system, terminate this painful suspense, which is more intolerable than even rupture. If we of the South have made up our minds to yield nothing, to endure nothing, or if a better spirit actuates, and we are prepared both to yield something and endure something, and yet can not bring our Northern brethren to any terms of just and equitable arrangement, and they will continue to vex and harass us, now and forever, let us resolve and let them suffer us to manage our own affairs in our own way."

That's not all. About the very last time the good people of Tennessee would let the old gentleman speak for them in the U. S. Senate, on the 15th March, 1858—it said:

"When the North shall, by any deliberate act, deprive the South of any fair, and just, and equal participation in the benefits of the Union—if, for example, the territory now proposed to be admitted into the Union as a State (Kansas) had not been subject to an interdict of slavery for thirty years—if it were a territory such as that lying west of Arkansas, by climate adapted to slave labor, and by population already a slave territory; and if, on an application for such a territory for admission into the Union as a slave State, the powerful North, without any of the feelings and sentiments naturally growing out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in regard to Kansas, should deliberately announce to the South, 'you shall have no more slave States,' that would afford a pretext with which the South might, with some reason, and with some assurance of the approval of the civilized world and posterity, SEEK TO DISSOLVE THE UNION."

Yancey got his idea of a Southern League from these speeches of Bell, and what he meant by the next aggression upon which the cotton States were to be precipitated into a revolution, is exactly stated by John Bell. Yancey's letter to Slaughter is dated June, 1858, just three months after Bell's speech, and the latter unquestionably encouraged the idea of resistance by revolution.

See Heller's wondrous cash box trick.

John M. Rice writes us from Piketon, on the 15th inst., and says, in addition to matters of business, that "the mountains are all right for Breck and Lane, and will give a glorious account of themselves in November."

Keep the ball moving. The mountains proved in 1855, a noble breakwater to the tide of fanaticism and proscription, in the shape of Know-Nothingism, that swept over the balance of the State, and the mountains now by a great and powerful effort can crush forever the free soil heresy of Squatter Sovereignty that is trying to take root in Kentucky soil. Drive the heresy to a more congenial clime—put it further North. Let the Rices, Elliotts, Burnes, Cecils, Dishmans, and other gallant mountain chiefs, too numerous to mention in a paragraph, get down to their work. We are betting on you!

There is a man going to prove to-night he knows all about Heller's second sight.

The CRY of DISINION.—When you hear a Southerner man singing psalms to the Union, and charging everybody who differs with him with an intention to dissolve it, says an exchange, you may set it down that that man will never do to trust with any right of the South. The issues now before the country involve nothing but what the South is entitled to under the Constitution, and when you hear a man trying to prevent a fair trial of those issues by crying disunion you may rely upon it, that that man is no friend to those rights. He is playing a game he thinks will win. He counts on the cowardice of the people, and hopes in the general surrender of vital rights, that something will fall to his share, by way of reward from the enemy for treason to his section.

W. M. GWIN.  
Hon. J. I. STEVENS, Chairman &c.

WALKER AND RUDLER SHOT.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—The Steamer Francisco Davis reports that Walker and Rudler, who does not know of but one Douglas man, and he has not recently been seen in public."

Heller comes back to us to-night.

GREELEY'S SYMPATHY AND ADMIRATION.—The New York Tribune seems to like Senator Douglas in his "half-way" position. It says: "Senator Douglas is fighting a gallant battle. We admire his courage and energy. So far as his principles and policy tend in the right direction, he has our sympathy and respect."

When such a print begins to talk of Democrats "whose principles and policy tend in the right direction," it is not time for the honest Democrats to look very carefully at the "tendency" of these things?

Did you see Robert the Devil?

THE VOTE OF LOUISIANA.—In reply to numerous inquiries from abroad concerning the vote of Louisiana, we say for once and all that her vote will be cast for John C. Breckinridge as certain as the 6th of November arrives. The candid Hell men concede it, and every well informed man knows it to be so. Douglasism is played out here, its strength is contemptible, and even were every man to vote for it would not matter much for the result.—*Baton Rouge Advocate*.

Heller won't hang a boy to-night.

#### EXCERPTS ANSWER TO THE NORFOLK QUESTIONS.

Would the Southern States be justified in seceding from the Union in the event of Lincoln's election, and should the Federal Government use force to resist their secession? This is the sum and substance of the Norfolk questions. Mr. Douglass' answer is well known. He is repeating it everywhere, and seems to claim it as a copyright. He denies that the Southern States can secede for any cause, and says if they attempt to do so, they are guilty of rebellion, and that he is ready to aid the Federal Government in dealing with them as traitors. Mr. EVERETT responds in a very different spirit. He says in language no less striking in its truthfulness than beautiful in its rhetoric:

The suggestion that the Union can be maintained by the numerical predominance and military prowess of one section, exerted to cover the other into submission, in my judgment, is an evident admission of the dangerous character of the experiment. It is now loaded with the death smell from fields wet with brothers' blood. If the vital principle of all republican government is the consent of the governed, much more does a union of so many states require, in its basis, the harmonies of its members and their voluntary co-operation in its organic functions.

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"Sir, no man who loves his country, no man

who has any just pride in the reflection that he is an American citizen, but must desire that these dissensions should cease. For, sir, it is not a mere question whether we shall preserve the Union; for that may be, and yet prove NO GREAT BOON either to ourselves or to our posterity. The question is not whether these States shall continue united according to the covenant by which they are bound together. It is, whether they shall continue united in heart; whether they shall continue to be practically and efficiently co-operative in carrying out the great ends of the association. The question is whether mutual trust and confidence shall continue to animate and encourage mutual efforts in promoting a truly multiplying common benefit; or whether mutual hatred and distrust shall step in to check all progress; to distract and confound all joint endeavors for welfare; to fine, to entail upon the country all the evils of endless discord. That is the question. And when you present that issue to me, I SAY GIVE ME SEPARATION; GIVE ME DISUNION; give me anything in preference to a Union sustained only by power; by constitutional and legal ties, without reciprocal trust and confidence. If our future career is to be one of eternal discord, of angry crimination and recrimination, GIVE ALL ITS CONSEQUENCES. If I am to be at peace, let it be peace in reality; and if I am to be at war, let me know it at once, that I may put my house in order and be ready to meet the consequences."

So, sir, if I should dictate the course of Congress in the present difficulties, I would say, let the adjustment be made in the real spirit of concession, compromise, and conciliation. Let us have some assurance that this promised harmony shall be permanent. Stay this agitation, allay this burning fever that threatens to consume the system, terminate this painful suspense, which is more intolerable than even rupture. If we of the South have made up our minds to yield nothing, to endure nothing, or if a better spirit actuates, and we are prepared both to yield something and endure something, and yet can not bring our Northern brethren to any terms of just and equitable arrangement, and they will continue to vex and harass us, now and forever, let us resolve and let them suffer us to manage our own affairs in our own way."

That's not all. About the very last time the good people of Tennessee would let the old gentleman speak for them in the U. S. Senate, on the 15th March, 1858—it said:

"When the North shall, by any deliberate act,

deprive the South of any fair, and just, and equal participation in the benefits of the Union—if, for example, the territory now proposed to be admitted into the Union as a slave State (Kansas) had not been subject to an interdict of slavery for thirty years—if it were a territory such as that lying west of Arkansas, by climate adapted to slave labor, and by population already a slave territory;

and if, on an application for such a territory for admission into the Union as a slave State, the powerful North, without any of the feelings and sentiments naturally growing out of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in regard to Kansas, should deliberately announce to the South, 'you shall have no more slave States,' that would afford a pretext with which the South might, with some reason, and with some assurance of the approval of the civilized world and posterity, SEEK TO DISSOLVE THE UNION."

Yancey got his idea of a Southern League from these speeches of Bell, and what he meant by the next aggression upon which the cotton States were to be precipitated into a revolution, is exactly stated by John Bell. Yancey's letter to Slaughter is dated June, 1858, just three months after Bell's speech, and the latter unquestionably encouraged the idea of resistance by revolution.

See Heller's wondrous cash box trick.

John M. Rice writes us from Piketon, on the 15th inst., and says, in addition to matters of business, that "the mountains are all right for Breck and Lane, and will give a glorious account of themselves in November."

Keep the ball moving. The mountains proved in 1855, a noble breakwater to the tide of fanaticism and proscription, in the shape of Know-Nothingism, that swept over the balance of the State, and the mountains now by a great and powerful effort can crush forever the free soil heresy of Squatter Sovereignty that is trying to take root in Kentucky soil. Drive the heresy to a more congenial clime—put it further North. Let the Rices, Elliotts, Burnes, Cecils, Dishmans, and other gallant mountain chiefs, too numerous to mention in a paragraph, get down to their work. We are betting on you!

There is a man going to prove to-night he knows all about Heller's second sight.

W. M. GWIN.  
Hon. J. I. STEVENS, Chairman &c.

WALKER AND RUDLER SHOT.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 29.—The Steamer Francisco Davis reports that Walker and Rudler, who does not know of but one Douglas man, and he has not recently been seen in public."

Heller comes back to us to-night.

GREELEY'S SYMPATHY AND ADMIRATION.—The New York Tribune seems to like Senator Douglas in his "half-way" position. It says: "Senator Douglas is fighting a gallant battle. We admire his courage and energy. So far as his principles and policy tend in the right direction, he has our sympathy and respect."

When such a print begins to talk of Democrats "whose principles and policy tend in the right direction," it is not time for the honest Democrats to look very carefully at the "tendency" of these things?

Did you see Robert the Devil?

THE VOTE OF LOUISIANA.—In reply to numerous inquiries from abroad concerning the vote of Louisiana, we say for once and all that her vote will be cast for John C. Breckinridge as certain as the 6th of November arrives. The candid Hell men concede it, and every well informed man knows it to be so. Douglasism is played out here, its strength is contemptible, and even were every man to vote for it would not matter much for the result.—*Baton Rouge Advocate*.

Heller won't hang a boy to-night.

#### DEMOCRATIC MASS MEETING



AT DANVILLE,  
On Wednesday, October 17th.

We are requested to announce that arrangements have been made for a mass meeting at the time and place specified above. ANDREW J. JAMES, and a number of other distinguished speakers, will address the meeting. Stew men, merchants, and business men of all kinds, will find it a good means of giving publicity to their occupation.

Address JNO H. SHRUM.  
sep20, 1860-1f

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

##### THE "WOODFORD PENNANT,"

PUBLISHED AT  
Versailles, Woodford County, Ky.,  
HAS a large and increasing circulation in one of the most wealthy counties in the State, and business men will find it a valuable advertising medium.

Stew men, merchants, and business men of all kinds, will find it a good means of giving publicity to their occupation.

Address JNO H. SHRUM.

sep20, 1860-1f

##### Something New.

BLOOD FOOD! BLOOD FOOD!! TO MOTH-  
ERS!! TO MOTHERS!! Refect, read, and act. See  
Advertisement in another column. Sold by W. A.  
AVERILL and J. M. MILLIS. sep17 wkt-wly

12 Prof. O. J. Wood's Celebrated Hair Restora-  
tion restores gray hair to its original color, brings  
new hair upon head, removes all dandruff and  
itching, &c. See the advertisement containing certifi-  
cates in another column. Sold by W. H. Averill and  
J. M. Millis. sep17 wkt-wly

##### Spring Dry Goods.

GUTHRIE & BROTHERS invite the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, and all those in want of the best and most attractive dress goods, toon large assort-  
ment of Organics, Barege, Pine-Apple, Barege-Angus;  
Chene Silks, and a great variety of Poplins and  
medium goods. Elegant Robes, with five to fifteen  
fausses, in Grenadine, Barege-Angus, Pine-Apple,  
and Organie. Special care has been used in the  
selection of Lace Mantles of all grades, Parasols, Eu-  
broderies, and Linen Goods, with a heavy stock of  
Domestic and Farmers' Goods of every description.

The best brands of seasonable DRY GOODS can now be had at very low prices, east side of Fourth,  
between Market and Jefferson streets, Louisville, Ky.  
sep24 wkt-wly

##### OBITUARY.

Death loves a shining mark; yet all like share his  
fatal dart. Seldom have we been called to witness a more  
grievous bereavement than in the death of  
William Barn, who departed this life on the 8th  
inst., in Madison Parish, Louisiana, the place of his  
residence, aged about 25 years. A Kreweian by  
birth and education, he was not unlike Kentuck's  
nobles in those high-souled qualities which have  
always characterized them. Born in the coun-  
ties of Woodford, he received his early education in  
the vicinity of Versailles, where he so endeared himself  
to all that it may truly be said of him, "None  
knew him but to love him—none named him but to  
praise." Generous to a fault, he was the idol of his  
countrymen. His visits to his native county were  
ever accompanied as occasions of great joy and happiness.  
He had arrived at the age of maturity he removed to the sunny South, which became the theater of his most energetic and vigorous man-  
hood. It was in the States of Mississippi and Louisiana  
that he developed the noblest traits of character.  
As the eldest child, he was looked up to as the guardian  
protector of a young mother and two loving sisters and  
brothers, who are most mournfully stricken with  
grief at his unexpected as well as sudden demise.  
A host of relatives and friends will ever cherish the  
memory of him, who, on the very threshold of man-  
hood, had been suddenly called away. Surely in this  
bereavement we behold how mysterious are the ways  
of Providence. But the monster Death, terrible  
whenever he comes, has torn from earth one of the  
nobles of the land. His loss will be deeply felt by  
all who knew him, and especially by his wife and  
children, who are left to mourn him.

He was buried in the cemetery of the First  
Methodist Church, Frankfort, on the 11th inst., at 1 P.M.

W. H. AVERILL.

sep22 t-wly

##### ROBERT HELLER.

At Metropolitan Hall  
To-night.

sep22 t-wly

##### REVISED AND CORRECTED EDITION.

FOR SALE, IN PAMPHLET FORM,  
Fine Paper and Printing.

Terms, \$2 per hundred.

Address, Publishers of Kentucky Yeoman,  
Frankfort, Kentucky.

sep22 t-wly

##### DR. J. G. KEENON,

HAVING permanently located in Frankfort, ten-  
ders professional services to the citizens of the  
town and vicinity.

Office on Main street, in Mansion House, 2d  
door from corner. sep1 wkt-wly

##### LOOK AT THIS!

J. L. Moore & Son

Are Receiving Their

# JOB WORK!



STEAM PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT.

YEOMAN OFFICE,

FRANKFORT, KY.

We call the attention of heads of Colleges, officers of Agricultural Societies, county clerks, magistrates, and others desiring good work on the best terms, to our superior facilities for printing CATALOGUES,

CIRCULARS,

PROMOTION LISTS,

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS.

Books, Pamphlets, Cards, Bill-Heads, Posters, Letter-Heads, etc., etc., etc.

We have the greatest variety of wood and metal types of the latest styles, cutters, now;

STEAM POWER & CARD PRESSES.

The paper used in all kinds of cards and envelopes must be most expensive to work up, we can do it to turn out all kinds of working in style equal to any office in the West, and at prices as low as the same can be had in Louisville or Cincinnati.

Lawyers visiting Frankfort to attend one of the Courts can have their briefs or business cards printed at the shortest notice.

Particular attention given to printing in 16s of different colors. All willers will receive prompt attention. Address

S. I. M. MAJOR & CO.

Frankfort, Ky.

J. H. WATERMAN'S

SELECT

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

Will continue its services in South Frankfort, begin Second Wednesday in September, and end on the first of February. No deduction for absence, or for entering few days after session begins. Number of pupils will positively be limited to thirty-five. A few hours not exceeding ten weeks will be given in each month at a cost of \$500 each, and this may be paid for tuition, board, lodging, fuel, and lights. No extra.

A good moral character must be maintained by pupils; and neglect of, or indifference to, prescribed duties cannot and will not be tolerated.

The subjects for free study are English, French, and Latin.

No pupil will be advanced in studies until prepared.

ALFRED PEEL, Principal, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner for Kentucky, in and for said County of New York, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1860.

Commissioner for Kentucky in New York.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,

## STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION

OF THE  
Liverpool and London Insurance Com'ny.

On the 1st day of January, 1860.

Made to the Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance with an act entitled, "An act to regulate Agents of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved 2d March, 1859.

First. NAME AND LOCATION.

The name of the Company is the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, and is located Branch in New York, 56 Wall and 59 and 61 Pine Street.

Second. CAPITAL.

The amount of its Capital Stock, is... \$1,000,000.00

The amount of its capital stock paid up is... 943,500.00

With surplus and reserved funds,... 5,700,175.00

Third. ASSETS.

Land in hand,... \$10,000.00

Build estate unentered—none

Debts due the company, secured by mortgage on unnumbered real estate worth per cent, more than the same insur'd, for as per vouchers and bills of lading, \$1,000.00

Debts due the company, otherwise secured, per vouchers accompanying—none

5,800.00

5. Debts due the company for premiums, about.... 50,000.00

6. The bonds and stocks owned by the co., per vouchers accompanying—none

21. City Stock of Buffalo,... \$49,000

34. City Stock of Rochester,... 2,000

4th. City Stock of Troy,... 3,000

Total ..... 125,000.00

7. All other securities—none

Total assets of the company in U. S. .... \$77,160.00

Furniture, LIABILITIES.

1. Rent of buildings due and owing, to Banks and other creditors—none

2. Losses adjust'd. and due—none

3. Losses adjusted and not due—none

4. Losses undeducted and due—none

5. Losses undeducted, waiting for further proof ..... 25,877.00

6. All other claims against the co.—none

STATE OF NEW YORK.

County of New York, ss.

Alfred Peel, Resident Secretary of the Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company, and his wife, deposited in the safe of the Bank of England, two thousand dollars, to secure the payment of the affairs of the said Company—that the said Insurance Company is the bona fide owner of at least One Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars worth of real estate, invested in unnumbered real estate, worth from fifty to one hundred and fifty per cent, more than the same is mortgaged for; that none of the above described debts are due and owing to the said Company, or for any other person or persons whatever, that the mortgagors above described have not been assigned, nor in any manner released, impaired, or sold to said Company, and that he has no claim to any part of the said Liverpool and London Fire Insurance Company.

ALFRED PEEL, Auditor.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, a Commissioner for Kentucky, in and for said County of New York, on the 29th day of October, A. D. 1860.

DAN SUIXAS,

Commissioner for Kentucky in New York.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,

Frankfort, May 7, 1860.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original on file in this office.

In WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused my official seal to be affixed, the day and year above written.

GRANT GREEN, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE, KY.,

Frankfort, May 7, 1860.

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